

Material based on SiAlONs
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The present invention provides a material based on SiAlONs, its production and use.

In the conventional long continuous cuts in grey cast 5 iron, known Si_3N_4 and SiAlON cutting materials initially round very quickly at the cutting edge, a phenomenon known as initial wear.

The object of the present invention is therefore to 10 eliminate this disadvantage of the known cutting materials.

This object is achieved according to the invention by the provision of a material which consists of components A and B, wherein A stands for an alpha-/beta-SiAlON and B for a hard material. The material according to the 15 invention contains 70 to 97 vol.%, preferably 80 to 95 vol.%, particularly preferably 84 to 91 vol.% of component A and 3 to 30 vol.%, preferably 5 to 20 vol.%, particularly preferably 9 to 16 vol.% of component B.

The raw material mixture of the component A used 20 according to the invention consists of the main constituents Si_3N_4 , AlN, other additives such as e.g. Al_2O_3 , Y_2O_3 , Sc_2O_3 , rare-earth oxides and small amounts of compounds containing Li, Ca, Mg, Sr. Comparable mixtures are already known from DE 35 11 734 A1. The material 25 according to the invention is formed from the aforementioned raw material mixture and the added hard materials during a heat treatment at temperatures of 1800 to 2000°C and retention times at the maximum temperature of 0.5 to 5 hours.

30 Component A consists of alpha- and beta-SiAlON and an amorphous or partially crystalline grain-boundary phase. In the material's sintered state the SiAlON phase inside the sintered compact consists of a proportion of alpha-SiAlON of 10 to 90 vol.%, preferably 12 to 60 vol.%,

particularly preferably 15 to 50 vol.%, and a proportion of beta-SiAlON of 90 to 10 vol.%, preferably 88 to 40 vol.%, particularly preferably 85 to 50 vol.% of beta-SiAlON. The proportion of alpha- and beta-SiAlON is 5 determined from X-ray diffractometer images (according to Gazzara and Messier, J. Am. Ceram. Soc. Bull. 56 (1977)).

The content of grain-boundary phase is less than 10 vol.%, preferably less than 5 vol.%. The grain-boundary phase can be amorphous but should preferably be partially 10 crystalline. As is known, the composition of A inside a sintered compact can be varied by means of the production parameters such as for example by means of the composition of the powder mixture, the sintering conditions in the oven, the crucible material, the type 15 of gas, the temperature and the sintering time. In component A there can be a gradient between the surface and interior of the sintered compact such that the so-called as-fired surface contains up to 100% alpha-SiAlON.

A gradient can occur in component A under certain 20 conditions when the surface of the sintered compact cools down more quickly than the interior or the chemical composition of the surface is modified by reactions with the atmosphere. An alpha-SiAlON-rich surface leads to a hard outer layer with a tough core.

25 Examples of hard materials, component B, that can be used are SiC, Ti(C,N), TiC, TiN, carbides and/or nitrides of elements from groups IVb, Vb and VIb of the periodic table, as well as scandium carbide and/or scandium oxycarbide or mixtures of the cited hard materials.

30 During the heat treatment, hard materials are incorporated in an intergranular and/or intragranular manner, i.e. both between and in the SiAlON grains, and do not change during the heat treatment. The size of the hard material particles used should therefore not exceed 35 the size of the other structural constituents, alpha- and beta-SiAlON grains, since otherwise the hard materials

will cause the mechanical properties of the material according to the invention to deteriorate. This means that the average grain size of the hard materials should be less than 30 µm, preferably less than 15 µm,
5 particularly preferably less than 5 µm. The hard material particles can be globular grains, platelets or whiskers, globular grains being particularly preferred.

The maximum size of the alpha- and beta-SiAlON grains should be less than 90 µm, preferably less than 65 µm,
10 particularly preferably less than 50 µm. Whilst small grain sizes are usually desirable in the known materials, with the material according to the invention it has surprisingly been found that the grain size has only a minor influence on the application properties.

15 Heat treatment for crystallisation of the amorphous grain-boundary phase is possible and is even preferable. As is known, crystalline phases, particularly preferably aluminium-containing melilite or disilicate, are formed, depending on the production parameters such as
20 composition of the powder mixture and sintering conditions such as temperature, gas composition, gas pressure, time course, insulating and crucible material.

The advantages of the material according to the invention in comparison to the known materials are its greater
25 hardness at > 1550 HV10 and hence its greater wear resistance.

Furthermore, the material according to the invention has a greater hot hardness, i.e. a higher wear resistance even at high cutting speeds, at which the temperature at
30 the cutting corner increases.

Moreover, the chemical reactions of the vitreous phase with the material of the workpiece to be machined are substantially smaller, even at high cutting speeds.

The material according to the invention can be coated with the known wear-reducing coatings such as e.g. Al₂O₃, TiN or TiC, which increases the wear resistance.

5 The material according to the invention can be produced by methods known per se, such as are also used in the production of high-performance ceramic components, in particular SiAlON materials, by powder mixing, shaping, sintering and finishing by grinding.

10 The gas atmosphere during sintering should be inert and can be N₂ or a mixture of N₂ and other inert gases such as Ar for example.

The table below shows embodiment examples of compositions of the material according to the invention. The high hardness is noteworthy in each case.

15 Table: Composition and properties of the embodiment examples

Weighed amount in kg	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5
Si ₃ N ₄	5.66	5.66	5.35	5.34	4.90
Y ₂ O ₃	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.27
AlN	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.25
MgO	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Al ₂ O ₃	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
SiC	0.69	0.69	1.04	-	-
Ti(C,N)	-	-	-	1.05	1.53
Max. sintering temp.	1940°C	1800°C	1800°C	1800°C	1900°C
Retention time	3 h	1 h	1 h	1 h	3 h
Final density	>99.9% th.	> 99.9% th.	>99.9% th.	99.9% th.	99.9% th.
alpha-SiAlON or alpha+beta inside sample	28%	55%	58%	54%	31%

Hard material content	10 vol.% SiC	10 vol.% SiC	15 vol.% SiC	10 vol.% TiCN	15 vol.% TiCN
Colour	Grey-green	Grey-green	Grey-green	Grey-brown	Grey-brown
Hardness (HV10)	1730	1810	1820	1810	1790

Final density: th. = theoretical density

Whilst the known Si_3N_4 and SiAlON cutting materials are light grey to dark grey-black, the material according to the invention is grey-green if SiC is added and grey-

5 brown if $\text{Ti}(\text{C},\text{N})$ is added.

As a cutting material, in the machining of grey cast iron with the conventional long continuous cuts, the material according to the invention surprisingly does not exhibit the disadvantages of the known cutting materials, initial wear, but instead retains a sharp edge up to the end of its operating life. It has also been recognised that the material according to the invention has surprisingly also proved advantageous in terms of so-called "notch wear": when grey cast iron with a particularly aggressive

10 casting skin is cut, a deep notch forms in the previously known cutting materials after a short time. This wear is largely caused by chemical wear, i.e. chemical reactions between the material of the cutting tool and the material of the workpiece. The material according to the
15 invention, on the other hand, displays such wear only after a considerably longer operating life.

The advantage of the material according to the invention, "novel cutting material", in comparison to a silicon nitride material, "reference", can be seen from two
20 diagrams, Figure 1 and Figure 2. Figure 1 shows the width of wear on the main cutting edge, "WWM", as a function of the number of cuts. A brake disc made from GG15 (grey cast iron) was turned at a cutting speed (peripheral speed of turned part at the cutting edge) of

" $vc = 1000 \text{ m/min}$ " with a feed " $f = 0.5 \text{ mm/rev}$ " and an advance (rate of cut) " $ap = 2.0 \text{ mm}$ ".

Figure 2 shows the width of wear at the corner, "WWC", the notch wear during turning of alloyed grey cast iron, 5 GG25, with casting skin, as a function of the number of cuts, again in comparison to a silicon nitride cutting tool. The part was turned at a cutting speed (peripheral speed of turned part at the cutting edge) of " $vc = 800 \text{ m/min}$ " with a feed " $f = 0.5 \text{ mm/rev}$ " and an advance 10 (rate of cut) " $ap = 2.0 \text{ mm}$ ".

In addition to the use as a cutting material, other uses are also conceivable in other fields of application where high wear resistance is important and where there may also be thermal and chemical loads on the material. Thus 15 an advantageous use of the material according to the invention as a sealing ring, for example, is conceivable or its use in fuel and coolant pumps, in compressors, turbochargers, heat exchangers and air conditioning systems.